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CREDIT ASSOCIATION MOVING FROM BARBADOS TO JAMAICA

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Sunday (CANA) — The Caribbean Agricultural Credit Association (CACRA), formerly the Caribbean Agricultural Training Committee (CAT-COM), has decided to shift its headquarters from Barbados to Jamaica.

The decision was taken at the annual general meeting of the organisation which ended here Friday night.

Informed sources say that the delegates expressed concern over the manner in which the Barbados National Bank was fulfilling its obligations to the organisation, and the optimism that a better deal would be given by the Jamaica Development Bank.

The sources say that the Barbados National Bank was not represented at the meeting because of the souring of relations between the Grenada and Barbados Government.

Relations between the two countries took a downward turn last November following a Barbados Government call on

the left-leaning People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) here to hold promised free and fair elections in the Spice Island.

The Grenada Government reacted by accusing Barbados of interfering in the country's internal affairs and sought to link the Barbados Government with a June 1980 bomb blast which killed three people in a rally here.

The Barbados Government responded by withdrawing normal VIP courtesies to Grenada Government officials at the Adams International Airport and said it would not attend meetings of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in Grenada unless this country apologises for its behaviour.

The meeting also elected John Yates, managing director of the Guyana Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank (GAIBANK), to replace Jamaican Dr. Ian Whittaker as chairman of CACRA.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PROJECT—St John's Antigua--The Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), based in Trinidad, has begun a three-year research development project in Antigua under the direction of New Zealander Dr John Keoghn. The project is being developed at a rural area in Antigua at which other research projects have been conducted by other regional agricultural organisations. Antigua's division of CARDI has already earmarked a number of plots and has also chosen the experienced farmers who will be involved in the research project. Peanuts have for many decades been grown in Angitua on a small scale and it has been proven that the country possesses suitable soil for commercial development. The European Development Fund and the Caribbean Development Bank, have put up an undisclosed sum of money for the development of a peanut scheme in Antigua. Caribbean Research and Development Institute, has also launched similar projects in St. Kitts and Belize. [Text] [Bridgetown THE NATION in English 1 Oct 81 p 11]

CSO: 3025/32

EFFORTS TO UNIFY OPPOSITION SDP, FNM HIT ROADBLOCK

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 2 Oct 81 p 8

[Article by Vern Darville]

[Text]

NASSAU, Bahamas, Thursday (CANA) — The Bahamas official opposition, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), has run into trouble in trying to set up a wider power base.

Its proposals for unification with a small opposition party, the Free National Movement (FNM), were torpedoed, meaning that the next general elections will be a four-party fight.

At the same time, Prime Minister Lynden Pindling's Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), has made headway in improving its image. It is expected to call elections by mid-1982.

Political sources said the FNM, led by an attorney Kendal Isaacs, had found the SDP conditions for unification unpalatable.

Both parties are proponents of the free enterprise system and are staunchly opposed to any government involvement in the economy outside of the basic utilities.

Opposition politics in the Bahamas since the 1977 general elections has been characterised by an increasing number of splits among those political forces to the right of the governing party.

First there was the Bahamian Democratic Party (BDP) which emerged out of the ruins of the FNM, which was literally crushed by the PNP in the 1972 general election preceding independence. In that ballot, the people had a clear choice between independence at the time

of independence later, the position of the FNM.

That party literally disintegrated and its leading members retreated into the background to lick their wounds and the BDP emerged as the country's official opposition.

After two years of opposition, there was a reunification effort between the BDP and what was left of the FNM. In that process, there occurred another split, this time over which politicians was going to lead the opposition into the 1982 general elections — and the split was over the black-white question and on who had links with the defunct United Bahamian Party (UBP) which controlled the country's minority government until 1967.

Out of that split emerged the white SDP led by MP for St. John's, Norman Solomon.

The governing party has been moving towards greater public participation in the economy. Purchase of several hotels and formation of the hotel corporation, purchase of a poultry farm on Eleuthera and formation of its agriculture corporation, ownership of

Bahamasair, the country's flag carrier, purchase of extensive properties previously owned on Abaco and Andros by Owens-Illinois, which at one time operate a sugar factory on Abaco.

As its right-wing opposition seems to lose support in the country partially through its divisiveness, the government, although hamstrung by a high

rate of unemployment, estimated at 15 per cent in 1979 and upwards of 30 per cent among the under-25 age bracket and an increase in poverty and its concomitant social problems, seems to be gradually making headway in its social programmes and in the problems which characterise an overly-centralised government in a nation comprised of far-flung islands.

The government in 1979 launched its so-called "social revolution" based on increased social welfare benefits aimed at the poorest sectors of the community which just this week has been expanded in a sweeping fashion so that the benefits of the US\$122 million national insurance scheme now affect a wider section of the population with many of its inherent anomalies corrected.

Further, the government has made a belated move to introduce local government to the family of out islands.

This together with its social programme which includes a massive low-cost housing programme now being supplemented with 20 per cent of the national insurance fund (some US\$34 million is being pumped into the housing scheme over the next few months) and the government's US\$30 million urban renewal scheme in grants town is further militating towards the likelihood that the government will remain in power for some time to come. Despite a drop in tourism

earnings this year, the Bahamian economy is still in a very healthy condition, according to the governor of the Central Bank, William C. Allen, who revealed that mark at the end of July, having reached a peak level of \$124 million in May.

The government is participating in the beginnings of yet another industrialisation drive through the Bahamas light industries council and its revitalised Bahamas Development Corporation with the assistance of economic advisers from the European Economic Community.

And, in the field of education, the government has taken concrete steps to counter the failures of yesteryear by doing away with the controversial social promotion system and by overhauling the rundown public school system.

CSO: 3025/28

REMARKS BY TOURISM CHIEF DEAR AROUSE VOCAL OPPOSITION

PPM Call for Resignation

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE statements made earlier this week about Barbados' beaches and the vendors who use them, by chairman of the Board of Tourism, Jack Dear, have been described as racist and anti-worker.

The denouncement came from the People's Progressive Movement in a press release issued yesterday.

The release said:

"The Peoples Progressive Movement strongly condemns Mr. Jack Dear's statement and states that if this policy is pursued, we shall stand firm on the side of the working class in this island and do whatever is necessary to stop the whittling away of our rights.

"The beaches of Barbados have produced the Weekes, Worrells, Halls and Soberses of Barbados to make our black people internationally famous. The beaches are the only areas left for the masses to enjoy.

"The hotel industry has already taken all the best lands for their use and the use of the foreigners who visit our state.

"We have already lost the enjoyment of our beaches; we will not lose any more of our rights to satisfy the narrow aims of the Jack Dears of this world."

The release stated that the PPM was shocked by "scurrilous remarks" made by Dear against the "... honourable magistrates of Barbados".

Union Condemnation

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

The Barbados Workers Union has described as "conservative and backward looking" recent statements coming from what it considers to be some of the country's leading citizens.

In a Press release yesterday, the union expressed surprise at remarks recently made by Chairman of the Board of Tourism, Mr. Jack Dear, Q.C., describing them as "provocative and likely to evoke a negative reaction from Barbadians at the very time that attempts are being made to develop an awareness of the tourist industry amongst locals".

Mr. Dear reportedly advised those who owned beach front property to maximise the rights which ownership of such property confirms in them.

The union stated that local beaches must be open to the country's citizens and said it would not condone any attempt or suggestion about perpetuating or introducing the practice of private beaches.

It also objected to a statement made by Senator David Seale that Broad Street was the preserve of the rich, Swan Street for the foreigners and Baxters Road for Barbadians.

The union noted that there was a clear pattern when these positions were juxtaposed which should have no place in modern-day thinking.

"The point being made is that productive property in Bar-

bados whether for buying or selling, running hotels or for commercial agriculture, is being controlled by a small group of people who are not afraid either by themselves, or through their spokesmen, to push their points of view.

"This group of persons is also capable of absorbing smaller property owners, whether small businessmen or small farmers, into their ranks".

The BWU accused these groups of tending to see their interests as representative of the interests of all Barbadians.

"When they want full control of Broad Street they say the public supports them; when they want to keep all the wind-fall sugar money they try to get public sympathy; when they desire to sweep Barbadians off the beaches they say it is in the public interests; and when they want to get rid of price controls and increase our level of imports to dangerous levels, it is in the interest of the consumer.

Said the union: "Anytime there is a slight problem in any sector of the economy or society, the workers, or the masses, or their industrial relations representatives must take the blame.

"When the economy is booming and the society stable, they take all the praise, with a token kudo tossed to the masses for their good management and public-spiritedness."

CSO: 3025/29

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY OF AID TO POOR NATIONS

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 2 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "No Sympathy for Poor Nations"]

[Text]

The developing countries, did not receive any words of comfort from President Ronald Reagan of the United States this week. While they have been calling on the developed and industrialised nations to provide them with more aid President Reagan's advice to the poor nations is that no amount of aid will provide the required progress if they do not put their own economic houses in order. The advice is sound. The problem is that the poor nations are in already crumbling economic houses, that cannot take any more serious knocks.

The poor countries have been for many years now battling with rising fuel costs; heavy debts; inflation headaches; and when some of them have tried to diversify their economies by pushing manufacturing they have run up against protectionist policies of the richer nations. It comes as no surprise that with Mr. Reagan's warning no more aid will be forthcoming from the United States and with a number of the richer nations joining that cry, the poor nations see even gloomier days ahead for them.

Mr. Reagan is himself setting about to put his economic house in order. It is not proving an easy task. It cannot therefore be expected that those who are grateful even from the crumbs that fall their way from the U.S. table will be finding it any easier.

High interest rates in the United States and the higher rates now linked to the United States dollar have not made it any easier for the poor nations whose debts are more often than not quoted and repayable in U.S. dollars. For many, Mr. Reagan's advice will be akin to an ailing patient being told that what he needs is not more medicine, that increases in medicine will not do him any good if he is not prepared to get up and walk, not withstanding the fact that he might be too weak to walk.

It has been recorded that when such ailing bodies did manage to get up and walk it was the result of great faith in an accepted Divine source and even then it was called a miracle. Perhaps Reagan is expecting the poor nations to perform miracles at this stage.

President Reagan used this week's Joint Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to put over his message. Many of the poorer nations have been hoping to convince the IMF and the World Bank to give them increased assistance to help them get over this difficult period. Mr. Reagan's message comes as a death knell of any such hopes, for it was significant that the Chairman of the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Jacques de Larosiere, was quick to back Mr. Reagan's no-aid increase stand, pointing out that while what had to be done could be costly in human terms there is no other way out.

It has long been accepted that circumstances alter cases. To talk of economic policies being tough on rich nations and poor nations in one and the same breath is not to make allowances for the fact that rich nations have systems which more often than not are not to be found in the poor countries. This makes the toll of human suffering that much greater in the poor nations. The unemployed, for example, in most rich nations benefit from schemes these countries have for their unemployed. These schemes might not meet the requirements totally for day to day existence in comfort but they cannot compare with the hopelessness that millions in a similar position will face in the poor countries even with these trying to patch up their crumbling economic houses.

Mr. Forbes Burnham thousands of miles away from Washington where Mr. Reagan said his piece, in different circumstances had this to say about the poor countries this week: "The cries of the poor are not the bleatings of the mendicant. They are the reasonings of a substantial part of humanity — a part of humanity which has been dispossessed and which has only been the recipient of pieties.

"It is of little use to talk about the difference between rich and poor unless we are prepared to do something about this difference, this vast gap..."

To merely tell the poor countries at this stage that all they have to do is to put their economic houses in order is to display an insensitivity to human needs that borders on ruthlessness.

SUGAR CROP FALLS 21,000 TONS SHORT OF 1981 PROJECTION

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Barbados' 1981 sugar crop has yielded only 94,065 tonnes, almost 21,000 below the projected figure; and growers are in trouble.

In making this announcement yesterday, at the annual general meeting of the Barbados Sugar Producers' Association [BSPA], president, Geoffrey Armstrong, stated the figure had come about under conditions "which all are agreed are the worst in the last 50 years."

Armstrong painted a bleak picture of the present state of the local sugar industry, and said the international sugar situation at the moment did not hold out any good prospects over the short term.

"The financial position of most estates is weak. Plantations, representing about 70 percent of all estate lands, have been unable to repay out of their crop proceeds the bank loans to finance the growing of the 1981 crop," he said.

Armstrong added that for most estates, the financing of the 1982 crop would be more costly than normal, because they would not be able to take advantage of the Central Bank facility for agriculture, because, "in order to qualify for use of the facility, previous borrowings must have been repaid."

He also stated that much damage had been done to the land, through having to harvest cane in wet conditions. Because of the prolonged crop, the growing season had been curtailed, he said.

The BSPA president said, with the 1980 crop of 135 000 tonnes, and the upward movement in world sugar prices, he had been optimistic about the recovery of the local industry from the difficult years when dry weather conditions, rising costs and low sugar prices plagued it.

He declared, however: "My optimism was very short-lived. Since our last annual general meeting, the sugar industry has experienced a series of problems, any one of which, in any year, would itself be a major problem."

Armstrong said the Barbados Workers' Union (BWU) "unreasonable demand" for \$10 million in bonus payments, would have adverse effects "for a considerable time" because some estates had to borrow funds to meet the demand. Additionally, the two to three weeks' delay meant that even if all the canes were reaped, some 5,000 tonnes of sugar would have been lost.

BRIEFS

CROP DAMAGE--Heavy rains which affected harvesting of this year's sugar cane crop, are having a toll on food crop production in the island, the Barbados Agricultural Society (BAS) has said. The BAS announced that constant heavy rains had prevented the preparation of land for planting food crops, and it was feared that because of that, farmers might not be able to plant as many yams and sweet potatoes as in the past. BAS said that the absence of cucumbers had led to increased prices. In addition the BAS pointed out that rains had affected carrot production by what it termed "washing out," tomatoes by beating off blossoms while mild-dew had damaged vines and cabbages. "As a result, these crops have been imported with the most recent shipment arriving in Barbados on August 26. It is possible that the rains can have the same effect on yams and potatoes," said the BAS newsletter *Agriculture in Action*. This year's Barbados sugar crop had been severely affected by unseasoned wet weather which caused the slow delivery of canes to factories. [Excerpts][Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Sep 81 p 2]

WARNING TO SUGAR PRODUCERS--The Barbados Workers Union has warned sugar producers that it will use the full power of collective bargaining and other industrial relations methods to defend the only major property owned by workers--wages. The union accused those who own sugar plantations of never having had a definite policy in respect of workers. Sugar workers, it said, had always been treated as "a dispensable commodity" and wages and conditions of labour, especially relating to safety and health, have always been kept in a backward state. The union was reacting to a statement by Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, president of the Sugar producers Association that 28 per cent of the sugar work-force would soon be leaving. Said the union: "This he uses as a support for mechanisation. Workers have been leaving the sugar industry at a rapid rate because of "push" elements. Owners, because of the penchant for mechanisation, have never really encouraged sugar workers to identify fully with the industry." "If workers are further attracted to opportunities in tourism, manufacturing and construction, the sugar producers must be held largely responsible. They have failed to create a climate to encourage workers to remain with them. Each negotiation is seen as a battle to inflict further indignation on the worker." The union also accused the sugar producers of claiming to be in a perilous state when they were building a multi-million dollar factory at Blowers, St. James. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Oct 81 p 1]

BANK DISCOUNT RATE--The Barbados Central Bank is increasing its discount rate to commercial banks from 18 percent to 22 percent tomorrow to discourage short term borrowing from the bank, it was officially announced Friday. The discount rate is the rate payable by commercial banks for short-term borrowings from the Central Bank to meet their liquidity needs. The move was part of the Central Bank's initiatives to tighten credit and improve the balance of payments position, bank Governor Dr Courtney Blackman said. [Excerpt] [FL291902 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 3025/1004

CONGRESS' ACTION ON SOCIAL SECURITY GOOD FOR DEMOCRACY

PY032228 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Democratic Behavior"]

[Excerpts] Following the passage of the bill on social security and health care, the question should be raised as to whether the government agrees to negotiate only in cases in which the opposition holds an advantage, because strictly speaking, if those who talk about pacification were always willing to negotiate, so much energy would not have been spent coming up with a result which the government finally discovered is better and which progovernment leaders in congress recognized is best for the PDS [Social Democratic Party] affirmation as a political party. Since opposition leaders prefer to give congress, not opposition, credit for turning down the original Planalto Palace bill, this is no time for criticism of the government. It should be observed, however, that only the prospect of defeat or the prospect of bearing the blame for approving the original bill through the mechanism whereby passage is automatically ensued if congress fails to vote on it within the time allowed for its discussion prompted the government to accept a compromise that was ultimately successful.

Leaving that observation aside, it should be noted that the passage of an amended version of the social security and health care bill by a floor vote permitted congress to reassert its function as a forum for debate and decisionmaking. In fact, it cannot have any other function, much less that of a notarial office for recording bills submitted by the executive branch for rubberstamping. This change--a wholesome one for the democratization process--should be borne in mind by everyone from here on, as should the assessment of the final voting by PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] and PDS leaders who said that it stood as a sign of congress' revitalization, not of defeat or victory for anyone.

Congress and the nation should keep in mind that other questions of equal, or perhaps greater, relevance will be submitted for discussion and approval in the future, if they are not already being dealt with in congressional committees. Some of these questions are the organic law of the courts, the new civil code, the special usucaption law [acquisition of ownership title over land property by uninterrupted possession of it for a definite time period] and the reform of electoral laws regarding political campaigning over radio and television.

The satisfaction of the nation over this demonstration of maturity by the government, the PDS and the opposition should not keep us from criticizing the amended bill which was approved. It will not solve the crisis of the social security and health care services--just as the original would not--because the crisis has to do with structures more than funds.

These limitations, however, cannot mar this victory of democracy, a victory represented by the performance of a congress revitalized through the opposition's serene action and the adult behavior of the Planalto Palace and the PDS. This October will in the future stand as a landmark of significant progress toward the state of law.

CSO: 3001/20

COMMENTATOR SEES U.S. DESIGNS ON SOUTHERN CONE

PY310042 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 81 p 16

[Commentary by Newton Carlos]

[Text] According to the daily CLARIN in Buenos Aires, Argentina supplies arms to Bolivia. It has also supplied arms to El Salvador and to Somoza's national guard. Within a program of military aid "to countries of the continent" Uruguay even receives Argentine fighter planes. Soon Argentine army commander General Galtieri will travel to the United States to discuss issues of "mutual interest."

Another high-ranking U.S. official is visiting the southern cone and especially Argentina. This is Robert Service, who is the director of the State Department "desk" which handles Argentine, Paraguayan and Uruguayan affairs. It was stated in Washington that with Service's mission the United States is "putting out feelers" in the southern cone. The missions continue, the pilgrimage is large. First came John Middendorf, Reagan's ambassador to the OAS, then Jeane Kirkpatrick, ambassador to the UN and author and promoter of the discrimination between the "totalitarian" regimes, which are merely communists and the "authoritarian" regimes which are managed by those who took over through a coup and could be willing for an opening--this would be the case of Pinochet, who was Kirkpatrick's most enthusiastic host. This pilgrimage also included General Meyer (U.S. army commander), Wallace Nutting (chief of the U.S. Army's southern command) and Gordon Summer, chief adviser of Thomas Enders, who is the head of the State Department Latin American Affairs office. In addition to these visits there have been the comings and goings of Vernon Walters, Reagan's traveling ambassador especially to our continent.

Also Adm Harry Train, commander of the NATO forces is visiting the southern cone. General Meyer only visited Argentina, where he officially established "mechanisms of consultation" between the U.S. and Argentine armies. Considering the southern cone a "safe" area and Argentina as a sort of pawn, the United States is trying to set up a regional "strategic consensus" (because of its need to stop the "Soviet expansionism?") which will later on be included in a global security system. The same type of setup is being tried in the Middle East with Israel, moderate Arab countries, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Oman. These two "consensus" would start to interpenetrate each other through the "peace keeping force" which the

United States is creating for the Sinai Desert and for which it is trying to obtain an important Latin American participation. General Walters believes that if that force is established it would be easier to do the same in Latin America. It would be easier to create an inter-American force to confront the Latin-American guerrillas. The State Department and the Pentagon are interested in the Argentine "know-how" [given in English] regarding the anti-guerrilla struggle and in the Argentine officers' willingness to participate in operations of intervention such as in El Salvador for example. As is disclosed by the daily CLARIN from Buenos Aires, Argentina has its own program of military aid which has been implemented since Somoza's time and has even offered (officers talk about this) to send troops to El Salvador. Another interpenetration would be carried out through "joint maneuvers" with NATO forces, which for the first time would go beyond the European borders, crossing the Tropic of Cancer. Admiral Harry Train came to the southern cone to talk about this, about naval maneuvers entitled "Ocean Venture 81." The objective is to place NATO ships together with Latin American warships to guard the Caribbean as well as the South Atlantic.

Uruguay has agreed to send 600 soldiers to the Sinai and Uruguayan ships are taking part in the first phase of the "Ocean Venture 81" maneuvers in the Caribbean. It has been stated that the Uruguayan soldiers were seduced, in exchange for their participation, with all types of advantages, good salaries to be paid in dollars and even given the right to import new cars. Argentina's participation, which is considered as vital in Washington, will be discussed during General Galtieri's visit to the United States. At present Reagan's administration has an important success at hand. With a "commitment solution" the U.S. Senate has decided to do away with the Kennedy-Humphrey Amendment signed in 1977 which prohibited the sale of war material to Argentina. Reagan has been authorized to resume that sale with the sole condition that it should be for the "national interest." Regarding respect for human rights in Argentina, which was the reason for this amendment, the Senate has simply stated that it "hopes" that they will "develop."

CSO: 3001/20

DAILY ON U.S. SENATE'S DECISION ON AWACS SALE

PY021848 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Important Decision"]

[Excerpts] With a victory by a slim margin in the Senate, President Reagan has cut the "gordian knot" of the AWACS question--which concerns the radar planes, a military version of the Boeing 707, which the U.S. President is now authorized to sell to Saudi Arabia.

The question was a complex one from the strictly military and strategic standpoint: at what point could those sophisticated planes alter the balance of forces in the Middle East.

The question, however, was decided on the basis of political considerations--and it is because of this that the decision is more complex and has more implications. The argument that countries such as Saudi Arabia do not deserve confidence, for instance, can be turned around; the ambiguity of the Saudi or the Kuwaiti position is somehow related to the inability in recent years of the United States to act as a major power in the context of the Arab world. Washington seemed resigned to not having a broad policy for the region, relying on "strong men" like the shah of Iran and the president of Egypt.

That strategy came to grief with the disappearance of those two men and an urgent review became necessary. Monarchs such as King Khalid and the Amir of Kuwait did not express any special sympathy for the Soviet Union, but rather the opposite. But they may have been discouraged from preserving some degree of autonomy because they were not able to count on compensation and support from the United States.

That reality has been faced by the U.S. Senate's decision: what influence could a president have in the Middle East who could not sell defensive arms to an eventual ally?

Reversing a position which seemed unfavorable, President Reagan demonstrated a capacity for political management and for resistance to adversity. This should certainly work in his favor from here on, even considering that the result of the voting indicates that many difficulties may yet lie ahead.

CSO: 3001/20

DAILY COMMENTS ON INTRAPARTY SUBGROUP BILL FAILURE

PY280228 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Revelations of a Defeat"]

[Summary] The nation's president was correct in assessing as a "normal" fact the rejection of the "intraparty subgroups" [sublegendas] bill for gubernatorial elections and referring to the episode as "a defeat for the Social Democratic Party [PDS] more than a defeat for the government." Strictly speaking, this defeat did not affect the administration, nor did it compromise in any way the government's general policy. The adoption of the "intraparty subgroups" had been originally proposed by the PDS, and had been sanctioned, not really endorsed, by Planalto Palace.

The reality of the PDS—which it refused to acknowledge—has been exposed: it does not have political, moral or structural conditions so far to provide President Figueiredo with the basis he needs to maintain the pace of implementation of the institutionalization program which, the president admitted, transcends him.

Nothing new really happened this time. The frequency with which the president has been resorting to the exceptional mechanism of ensuring the passage of bills by letting the period allowed for their discussion lapse without being voted on was sufficient demonstration of the weakness of the progovernment forces both in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate where any voting prospect raised the risk, if not the certainty, of a defeat to be avoided by resorting to the exceptional mechanism. The mechanism was of no use this time in view of a few facts: the opposition presented a solid bloc and won over as allies a considerable group of PDS congressmen.

"Because of its circumstances, the act of rejection of the 'intraparty subgroups' bill revealed mainly this: The government will have to urgently tackle the rational and patient job of reviewing its political plan. And this job should be added, as a prerequisite of greatest relevance, to all other governmental concerns stemming from the government's institutional mission. It is necessary to face the reality not of a party coming to an end, but of a majority which came apart, letting parts of it be absorbed not only by the opposition but also by predominately regional aspirations.

"Political acts must be assessed properly so as to establish a scale of values in order to avoid repeating the mistake of considering as a vital matter something really not so vital. It is now necessary to face the reality of a congress in a pre-electoral period by admitting the possibility--quite normal by the way--of constant negotiations even with the official party which is composed of men fretting about the elections."

Congressional leadership should be defined in the best sense of the word, not in the merely operational sense in which that leadership is nominally exercised by two respectable but inept men, both in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The leadership the government is lacking must be directly exercised by the president of the nation as a nondelegable function--being so relevant as it is to the fate of the democratization process.

CSO: 3001/20

NAVY TO PREPARE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION BEFORE 1991

PY021939 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stated yesterday that Itamaraty will support the navy project to send a Brazilian expedition to the Antarctic, because he feels that it is valid to make an effort in this field. According to him, the cooperation of the navy is very important in terms of logistic support.

Saraiva Guerreiro stated that although the project is still in an initial stage, he agrees with the theory defended by navy minister, Adm Maximiano da Fonseca that Brazil must do a scientific project in the region before 1991, because if it does not do so by that date, it will lose the right to have voice in the Antarctic treaty.

In his proposal to be forwarded by President Figueiredo, Maximiano da Fonseca will ask for authorization for the purchase of a ship for this purpose.

Jose Albano de Aratanha, chief of the navy staff, considers the naval initiative of defending the expedition to be of great economic interest. He added that through a meteorological station in the Antarctic they will be able to foresee frost and other meteorological phenomena that cause damage to Brazil's economy.

He also stated that in other aspects the expedition will prevent the navy from being accused of negligence in the future.

Regarding international terms, the latest Brazilian declaration on the Antarctic was made during the visit of President Joao Figueiredo to Peru this year. One of the main points of the joint declaration referred to that region. The two countries also expressed interest in joining efforts for the development of research in the area.

Foreign geologists already admitted that the Antarctic could have the greatest coal basin in the world. In 1979, Gulf Oil admitted in Washington that the petroleum potential of the Ross and Weddel seas could total 50 billion barrels.

The problem of the cost of petroleum exploitation has always been raised when the subject of the region's potential is discussed. U.S. companies such as the Atlantic-Richfield, Gulf and Esso are members of the State Department Advisory Committee which deals with Antarctic matters.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOLS WITH FRANCE--Paris--Due to a delay in the negotiations between Brazilian economic authorities and French industrialists and bankers, only protocols of intention were signed at the Brazilian Embassy in Paris for the purchase of two oil-drilling platforms by Petrobras and for credits for the Corumba and Balbina hydroelectric plants. The signing of the final contracts will take place in a few days. With Planning Minister Delfim Neto, Ambassador Luiz Gonzaga do Nascimento e Silva, Goias' Governor Ari Valadao and representatives of the international financial community in attendance, a 156.8 million franc credit protocol for Corumba II was signed. This credit will be at 7.75 percent interest over a 10-year period, and it will finance 80 percent of the basic price of French-made material. [Any Bourrier] [Excerpt] [PY032107 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 18]

CSO: 3001/21

SERAPHIN-DOUGLAS CONTENTION FOR DLP LEADERSHIP CONTINUES

Douglas Expulsion

Bridgetown SUNDAY SUN in English 4 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] Roseau, Dominica--Oliver Seraphin, former Prime Minister and leader of the Democratic Labour Party, has announced the expulsion of his former Finance Minister and opposition Parliamentarian, Michael Douglas, from the party.

The move by Seraphin follows a claim by Douglas that he had been elected to the top post of the party.

Douglas had claimed that he was "democratically elected" to the post at a meeting the party held in the north of the island late last month.

In a press release Friday Seraphin said that the move to expel Douglas was "due to the performance of Douglas' pursuit of fractional destabilisation of the party."

Douglas won his seat in Parliament on a ticket of the party during the 1980 elections and is one of two party members on the opposition bench.

Seraphin said: "The contention by Michael Douglas that he had assumed the leadership of the Democratic Labour Party is wishful thinking."

He added: "The meeting at Portsmouth (where Douglas claimed he was elected) was a clandestine gathering of partisan supporter the Douglasses with absolutely no mandate to make decisions in behalf of any constituency." [as published]

When he announced himself as head of the party, Douglas also said that his brother, political activist Rosie Douglas, who had been expelled by Seraphin, had been elected as General Secretary.(CANA)

Douglas Remarks in Barbados

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

FORMER Deputy Prime Minister of Dominica, Michael Douglas yesterday accused the Dominican Government of repression, oppression and mismanagement of the agriculture-based economy.

He made the charges after arriving in Barbados on a brief visit.

Mr. Douglas, stating that he was the political leader of the Opposition Democratic Labour Party (DEM-LAB), told CANA there was little marketing of produce in Dominica and the economy was at a standstill.

The price to farmers for a pound of bananas, Dominica's leading revenue earner, had declined from 19 cents a year ago to 12.5 cents because of maladministration on the part of the Dominica Banana Growers Association (DBGA) the opposition parliamentarian said.

He alleged too that there were at least six cases of persons, mainly in government, who are members of the DEM-LAB and had lost their jobs through political victimisation by the ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP).

Mr. Douglas also accused government of giving the police what he called a "full licence to

shoot and ask questions after" and blamed the police for at least 12 known deaths since the new administration took office.

DEM-LAB, a splinter party of the Dominica Labour Party (DLP), holds two of the 21 seats in Parliament following elections in July 1980 which saw the Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) sweeping to power.

Mr. Douglas, a former Finance Minister in Oliver Seraphin's interim government prior to the elections, has been at the centre of a party political row with Mr. Seraphin over the DEM-LAB leadership.

Mr. Seraphin says Douglas was dismissed by DEM-LAB. But Mr. Douglas today again reaffirmed that he had been elected party leader on September 20 at a meeting of the party's central committee.

Mr. Douglas told CANA that Mr. Seraphin did not attend the meeting, was not eligible for elections and therefore was not in a position to dismiss anyone from DEM-LAB.

Seraphin, on the other hand, is saying that the September 20 meeting was "a clandestine gathering of partisan supporters," of Douglas and had no mandate to make decisions on behalf of the party. (CANA)

CSO: 3025/30

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION PROMISES JOBS INCREASE

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 6 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Roseau, Mon., (CANA)

The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) today predicted an upsurge in job opportunities on the island within the next five years, forecasting a possible 1,000 jobs annually, at the end of five years.

Speaking at a news conference today, Chairman of the newly-revitalised corporation, Phillip Nassief, told reporters that his optimistic view was based on a sound investment and industrial climate here as well as the potentials which exist in Dominica for investment opportunities.

The IDC which was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1974, but began operation towards the end of 1979, has as its main functions to stimulate, facilitate and undertake the development of industry in Dominica.

The corporation has over the past few years been dormant, a fact which Mr Nassief emphasised when he declared "there has not been very much emphasis on industrial development in Dominica over the past years" and said that the new corporation was aiming at correcting that.

Mr Nassief told newsmen that the corporation intends providing at least 500 new jobs within the first two years of its new operation, increasing that figure yearly in order to effectively combat the unemployment situation in Dominica.

He said: "We are hoping that by the end of the second year that we can attract 500 new jobs. We see it increasing at the rate of about 100 per annum, up to the year five when we think from then on we should be able to create 1,000 jobs a year."

Investors

Mr Nassief said that such opportunities could only present themselves if Dominica is able to provide the necessary infrastructure needed for investors, adding "by year five I think we should have established a core of trained people."

He said: "We would have established a number of industrial estates with factory building, infrastructure constraints would have opened up and we see the enclave expanding into other areas."

But the chairman warned it was imperative that the trade unions, the private sector and government work together in order to present Dominica as a good country to invest in.

"We (the IDC) are meeting with the trade unions...we have expressed to the trade unions the need to assist us in our promotion, because we can do all the international promotions and if when a man comes he hears the banks and the airport are on strike...no investor will even bother to come to Dominica when they hear that," he said.

"We want to appeal to the unions to recognise that we need a period of industrial peace, that the strike weapon should not be exploited and we are also appealing to the private sector and to government," Mr Nassief said.

He said that a draft proposal submitted by government to the private sector and trade unions with recommendations for establishing a healthy industrial climate and a stable industrial relations atmosphere was currently being discussed by all parties.

CSO: 3025/30

DLMA DEPLORES GOVERNMENT ACCUSATIONS AGAINST CUBA

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 3 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

ROSEAU, Fri; (Cana):
THE leftist Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance (DLMA) today deplored the accusations made by the Government that Cuba was interfering in its internal affairs by granting scholarships to Dominicans.

In a statement, the DLMA said that despite the Government's stand on aid from Havana the party would continue "and has every intention of continuing" to accept scholarships on a party-to-party basis from the Communist Party in Cuba.

In a statement earlier this week, the Dominica Government said that it considered the decision by Cuba to grant the scholarships to a third party, after governmental rejection, as being a breach of international practice.

"Notwithstanding this

fact, the Cuban authorities have offered these scholarships to the DLMA in a move which could only be calculated to undermine the authority of the Government and to link up with an agency in this country to undertake acts hostile to the Government and people of Dominica" the Government said.

Today's DLMA statement referred to the allegation "as sheer irrational nonsense," a "sad misunderstanding on the basic concepts of international relations."

The DLMA added: "The statement also represents, by implication, a threat to the rights of opposition parties in the country."

The DLMA called on Dominicans who wish to study in Cuba "to pay no heed to the ideological ravings of the Government".

CSO: 3025/30

INTERNATIONAL GROUPS TO FINANCE TWO AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Oct 81 p 8

[Text]

ROSEAU, Dominica, Wednesday (CANA) — Two international aid agencies have approved funds totalling over EC\$10 million for two agricultural projects in Dominica, it has been announced.

According to Dominica's chief agricultural officer, Colin Bully, the two projects deal with the rehabilitation of the coconut industry and the development of the coffee crop.

In the case of the coconut rehabilitation project, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will be providing Can\$4 million while the British Development Division has approved EC\$1.2 million for the coffee project.

Under the coconut project, some 3 000 acres of trees which were destroyed by hurricane over the past two years, will be rehabilitated with farmers receiving the necessary inputs for cultivation from the government. Also, 2 500 acres will be planted with new trees.

Mr. Bully said that under a memorandum of understanding signed between Dominica and

Canada, Canada will provide equipment for road building as part of the project to construct some 10 miles of road.

He said that an initial sum of Can\$150 000 had already been made available to get the project started.

The coffee development project will be concerned mainly with the planting of 1000 acres of coffee over the next four years.

According to Mr. Bully, the first phase of this project will involve the planting of 200 acres of Arabica coffee which he said had "a more advantageous role on the world market." It will also include the replanting of 160 acres of the crop destroyed by the same hurricane.

The chief agricultural officer said that farmers will receive inputs in addition to just over EC\$400 for every acre under cultivation for the first four years of the projects.

He added that Dominica had received the necessary seedlings of Arabica coffee from the Inter-American Institute on Co-operation for Agriculture.

BANANA INDUSTRY IN TROUBLE AS PRICES CONTINUE TO FALL

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

ROSEAU, Mon;
(Cana):

BANANA industry officials today painted a gloomy picture of the island's main revenue earner against a continuing drop in the price to growers.

Vice president of the Dominica Banana Growers' Association (DBGA), Alvin Amatrading, addressing the annual general meeting of the association, said that the situation confronting the industry "is sufficiently critical to cause panic."

Today's annual meeting - the first since Hurricane David caused widespread destruction in August 1979 - was being held as the association announced a drop by one cent in the price paid to growers for bananas.

The association, in a statement, said that the decrease in price "was taken during an emergency meeting of the management committee" and "was necessary because of the serious financial difficulties of the association."

Banana growers now receive 12.5 cent per pound, the price falling from an all-time high of 19 cents earlier this year.

Speaking at the meeting Mr. Amatrading said that the "situation in the industry is not some thing that can be blamed on one direction", adding "all of us are responsible for what is happening now."

He accused Geest Industries, the British buyers of the Windward Islands fruit, of helping to put the industry in the position it is now by declaring that it had accepted bad quality fruit over the years without calling on growers to improve on their quality.

"Geest is also responsible for the situation we are in now," he said, noting that over the past decades when bad fruits were being sold "it should have compelled us from long time back to produce good quality fruit."

He said had Geest adopted that attitude earlier "today we would not find ourselves in that miserable position to produce fruit of top quality."

The industry here following hurricane David and Allen, has been facing serious competition for its hold on the United Kingdom market against better quality fruit coming mainly from Latin American countries.

CSO: 3025/30

BRIEFS

DENMARK PLEDGES AID--Denmark will give 3.5 million kroner to humanitarian aid for those in need in, and refugees from, El Salvador. Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen has requested the money from the Folketing finance committee. UN refugee commissioner Poul Hartling has requested help from a number of countries and has pointed out that developments in El Salvador have hit the country's civilian population hard. [Text] [PM151627 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Oct 81 p 7]

CSO: 3106/14

DELEGATE TO NASSAU MEETING EXPOUNDS ON U.S. HOSTILITY

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Sep 81 p 11

[Article by Vern Darville]

[Text]

NASSAU, Bahamas, Saturday, (CANA) — Grenada is convinced that Washington is pursuing a policy of hostility towards it and wants to see the removal of the People's Revolutionary Government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The conviction about an anti-Grenada attitude by the United States was expressed here by Lyden Ramdhanny, the island's Deputy Finance Minister, who headed his country's delegation to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers meeting and will do likewise at next week's sessions in Washington of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Mr. Ramdhanny told CANA in an interview that his government was "concerned that such a big, powerful and mighty country as the United States should in fact be attempting to bulldoze — and apparently, militarily invade Grenada."

Referring to U.S. — military manoeuvres held on the island of Vieques, located just southeast of Puerto Rico in August, Mr. Ramdhanny said: "We have been very concerned over those manoeuvres because they seem to be earmarked for Grenada. We're concerned with the fact that the rear admiral in charge of the manoeuvres did in fact complain that Grenada, Nicaragua and Cuba are like one country."

He charged too that there have been outright U.S. attempts on at least three occasions to deprive us of aid to which we are entitled."

"When we had our financing

conference in Brussels to raise funds for our international airport, Mr. Ramdhanny added, "they (the US) actually sent an envoy to all the invited countries asking them not to attend the conference and not to pledge anything."

"And likewise, the U.S. placed four million dollars with the Caribbean Development Bank in June, with a condition being that none of the funds be loaned to Grenada. The Caricom Minister rejected that on the basis that it violated the charter of the CDB. We thank our Caricom brothers and sisters for that."

"And when we had the destruction of our banana plantations from hurricane, the U.S. and British Government provided grant aid for all the islands, except Grenada, on the basis that Grenada did not suffer damage to our banana industry, when in fact we had 40 per cent damage."

"So, against that background, we are very concerned that such a big, powerful and mighty country should in fact be attempting to bulldoze and apparently, militarily invade Grenada."

"We don't understand why they should be that anxious because we have always wanted good relations with the U.S. and we continue to say this all the time for a number of reasons."

"One, we have a number of Grenadians living in America and a number of Americans living in Grenada. Two, we believe in peaceful coexistence, we recognise that the North American market is a good market for our tourism industry

and we recognise the fact that the U.S. is a country which has the potential to assist all developing countries, and we feel it's desirable to have good relations."

"At the same time, we don't accept the fact that we must be bullied into adjusting our foreign policy because they feel our foreign policy is not the kind of policy they would like to see. We feel that countries must respect our independence and our sovereignty, and the U.N. Charter in fact supports us here."

"We'll never give up our independence and our right to adopt whatever social and economic policy we may want to adopt. That is one right which the Grenadian Government and the Grenadian peoples are not prepared to give up to anybody, regardless of how powerful and how mighty they are."

Mr. Ramdhanny said that this Government was in possession of documents which back up its fear that the U.S. might be setting the stage for an eventual military invasion. The documents are to be released in the near future, he promised.

Grenada's statement follows the release of information by the U.S. Embassy's Charge d'affaires Andrew Antippos, which says that Grenada is viewed by American military strategists as an important addition to the "soviet hegemony," located within a 500-mile radius of oilfields and refineries which currently supply 58 per cent of the oil consumed on the eastern seaboard of the United States.

GRENADIAN-BORN UWI MAN ASSESSES PROBLEMS OF PRG

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 5 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

ST. GEORGES, Sun;

(Can):

GRENADIAN-BORN Dr Pat Emmanuel, of the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies, has expressed fears about the present path being pursued by the leftist People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada.

Dr Emmanuel told Cana during an interview that he believed the path being followed by the Grenada government was dragging the country ahead of the "political consciousness" of the the people.

He felt that people who would normally have been sympathetic to the "Grenada revolution" are now being confused as regards what is happening in Grenada because the pace of change in the country was too fast.

"It seems to me that if the political directorate concentrated on setting an example for countries like St Vincent, St Lucia, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago, that we would have been able to influence to a considerable extent what political developments were taking place in those neighbouring countries.

"I have the impression that the opportunity for influencing the situation there has been lost because people feel the situation is getting a little bit too frightening," he said.

Dr Emmanuel, however, dismissed suggestions that the failure of the left-leaning Grenada Government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to hold elections was contributing tremendously to the present state of uncertainty in the spice isle.

He said that he did not believe the question of elections in Grenada was an initial problem following the March 13, 1979, coup which brought the leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) to power here.

Dr Emmanuel said that he felt it would have been important if the Bishop regime had held a referendum at the time which would have given "the stamp and feel of public approval to the overthrow of the Gairy regime and set some directions for the future.

"It seems to me that the question of elections has assumed a greater importance than it would normally have.

"I think that people are now more concerned about the popularity and the demonstration of popularity of the government than they normally have been before, and that is why the question of general elections has assumed the importance that it has," he said.

Dr Emmanuel also felt that the question of elections in Grenada was being made much more complicated by the fact that it is now being tied in with people outside of the country who have been severely critical of the government, particularly the owners of the "Gleaner" newspaper.

"It is very difficult to discuss the elections without bringing these people into the argument. It is very difficult to disentangle the question of holding elections from the right-wing elements that are outside of the country promoting it.

"That is the serious dilemma, and the question is to develop an atmosphere of trust and sincerity in which the question of elections can be discussed without having it being entangled with right-wing political positions," he said.

COARD CRITICIZES AREA REPORTING ON GRENADA, EDITORIALS

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 6 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by George Worme]

[Text]

ST GEORGE'S Mon., (Cana):
GRENADA's Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard has attacked the regional Press over their reporting of events in the Spice Isle.

Mr. Coard said that he felt the regional media were involved in unfair coverage of events in Grenada since the leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) ousted the Sir Eric Gairy administration in a March, 1979 coup.

The Minister gave the opening address at a one-week ecumenical conference focusing on human rights in the Caribbean which started here last night.

Mr. Coard was particularly critical of both the Trinidad "Express" and "Trinidad Guardian" newspapers over an editorial published in last weekend's editions of the papers.

The two Trinidad and Tobago dailies carried identical editorials alleging that there were human rights violations in Grenada and calling on the Government to call elections.

Mr. Coard said that he felt it rather strange that the same editorial should appear in the Trinidad "Guardian" and Trinidad Express newspapers which are supposed to be rivals and owned by different people.

"Never before in the history of the Caribbean have different newspapers in different countries and even within the same country carry the same editorial on

the front page with the identical headline," he said.

"These conspirators involved in the editorial itself," he said, had stated "that this is a co-ordinated plot in which they are trying to mobilise, using their financial wealth and ownership of the media throughout the region, to campaign against the Grenada revolution."

The conference is being jointly sponsored by Grenada's Pope Paul Ecumenical Centre and the Puerto Rican Organisation for Justice in the Caribbean.

Among the issues being looked at are the foreign policy and military offences of the United States in the Caribbean, the liberation process in the Caribbean, the independence of Puerto Rico and Guadeloupe, as well as workers struggles and Caribbean migration and the relevance of the Grenada revolution to the Caribbean.

The conference is being attended by more than 40 participants from several regional states including Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Guadeloupe, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

The Grenadian deputy prime minister charged that what was so particularly interesting about the "identical editorials" was that none of the news editors and senior employees of both papers were involved in writing the article.

"That is the most fantastic development," he said, "because what has happened is that these people have gone overboard. They have gone completely overboard. They have totally exposed their hands."

"Another point to be taken into account," Coard said, "is that, even though hundreds of copies of the Trinidad "Express" newspaper were sold in Grenada, the paper refuses to publish the fact that they are selling their papers in the Spice island."

Whenever a Grenada Cabinet Minister gives a press conference in another Caribbean island, he said, the "Express" newspaper carries everything except the fact that the paper is still sold in Grenada.

Mr Coard questioned why the Trinidad "Express" and Trinidad "Guardian" newspapers were engaged in what he termed so much

unfair reporting about the Bishop regime and did little or no coverage about the "repressive Eric Gairy regime and the Jean-Claude Duvalier regime."

"The fact of the matter is," he said, "that the millions of garbage that they put in these newspapers everyday is dictated and determined by the exploiter classes in the society of the Caribbean."

Mr. Coard said that while "these newspaper barons" in the region were engaged in so much unfair reporting of events in Grenada "The fact remains there to be seen that they are refusing to publish in their so-called free Press abuses of human rights and arbitrary arrests of trade union leaders in Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago."

He said he believed that there was no "free press" in the region because it was controlled and owned by the rich and powerful planters and merchants in the Caribbean.

"That is not a free Press," he said, "because there can only be a free press where the masses of the people are able to get their views, hopes, dreams and aspirations into the press."

LAND DEVELOPMENT LAW AMENDED TO AID SMALLER FARMERS

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

ST GEORGES, Grenada Monday (CANA) — Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) says it has amended its recently proclaimed land development and utilisation law, which is aimed at stimulating agricultural production.

An official statement here said that the law had been corrected to eliminate the difficulties and inconveniences which one section had created for small and medium farmers.

Legal Affairs Minister Kenrick Radix announced last week that the Grenada Government had discovered 'certain unintended defects' in the law and said that in light of these flaws another look would be taken at the legislation.

Mr Radix said that because a number of persons had pointed out 'certain unintended defects' in the law the Ministry of Legal Affairs will reconsider the legislation with a view to making the necessary amendments.

The law establishes a Land Development and Utilisation Commission with powers to ensure the development of farm land of 100 acres or more which is presently being left idle or under-utilised.

It also stipulates that where large estates of 100 acres or

more have been left idle or under-utilised for at least two years the commission can call on the owners to prepare a plan for the development of the land.

If no such plan is presented within the time prescribed by the commission then the land can be compulsorily leased by the government for ten years to ensure that it is developed for agricultural purposes.

The statement said that owing to an error in the drafting of the law one section of the old legislation has mistakenly referred to land of any size.

'In recent weeks this had been causing difficulties for small and medium farmers in buying and selling land, obtaining mortgages and making wills,' the statement said.

It added that upon realising the error in the law, the Ministry of Legal Affairs immediately re-drafted the offending section so that it could conform with the rest of the law which referred specifically to large land holdings of 100 acres or more.

The statement said that in Grenada at the moment there are several large estates of between 100-900 acres which are either left idle or where only a small part is being used for agriculture.

It added that some estates

with land holding of between 400-900 acres were presently employing only eight, 12 and 20 workers.

'This means that thousands of acres of land are lying idle all over the country. This situation is seriously affecting our agricultural production, while at the same time more than 100 groups of young people wanting to work the land have applied to NACDA (National Co-operative Development Agency), and have been anxiously awaiting land for nearly a year now,' the statement said.

The statement said that some of the idle lands will be provided to small farmers who are interested in working the land as co-operative.

It, however, warned that land leased by the government through the law would not be 'chopped' up into small units since this always destroyed agriculture.

The statement said that the law is also intended to build 'a modern agriculture' in Grenada through large productive co-operatives and said the PRG would also be assisting with finding markets for the new crops produced.

BRIEFS

BISHOP ON U.S. POLICY--Mexico City, Sunday, (UPI)--Grenada's Prime Minister said on Friday he hopes the United States adopts a "new and realistic" attitude toward developing nations at next month's North-South economic summit at Cancun, Mexico. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said Washington must "develop the political will to understand that unless there's a reshaping of the international economic order, there can never be peace and justice in the world." Bishop, in Mexico for five days to meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo, called the October 22-23 summit that will bring together President Reagan and 21 other heads of state, "of tremendously critical importance" to poor nations. "It's becoming more difficult for developing countries of the world to receive capital inflows, to (obtain loans) from international lending institutions and to develop trading possibilities with the developed world," said Bishop. Cancun holds "perhaps the last hope, but certainly one of the best hopes" for the rich-poor nation dialogue that would help solve Third World problems, he said. Bishop gave low marks to the United States in this area. "The United States' position on the question of North-South Dialogue, on the question of a new international economic order...has not been a good one," Bishop said. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Sep 81 p 3]

STUDENTS TO CUBA--An 85-member delegation of Grenadian students passed through Barbados yesterday on their way to Cuba where they will undergo training. The students, the first to leave the country for the year for Cuba, will be trained under a joint Cuba-Grenada agreement. The study areas include: fisheries, medicine, agronomy, sanitary health care as well as education and management. A spokesman for the group which was transported to Cuba by that country's national airline, Cubana Airways, said that the training programme was an indication of the close and "meaningful" ties that the two countries had built up since the March 13, 1979 revolution in Grenada. The spokesman said that the link was seen by Grenadians as a step towards Caribbean unity and the development of the masses in their country. A number of students are taking six months crash programmes but others will be staying for greater lengths of time, depending on the nature of the course. During training, the first year of the longer programmes will be devoted in part to the teaching of Spanish. It was pointed out, however, that some students already had some knowledge of the language. Students said that they were looking forward to being in Cuba and to receive tuition under the "very good" education system there. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Sep 81 p 1]

CUBAN TECHNICIANS ARRIVE--St Georges, Grenada, 31 Oct (CANA)--A five-man team of technical experts from Cuba has arrived here for talks with the Grenada Government on a wide range of areas, the Cuban Embassy in Grenada announced today. A release said that the delegation will hold discussions with government officials on the location of sites for the setting up of a number of projects including an ice plant, a prefabricated cement plant, sporting facilities and a depot. The embassy said the visit is a follow-up to a technical and cooperation agreement signed between Grenada and Cuba last month. The team leaves here next week. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1409 GMT 31 Oct 81]

CSO: 3025/1004

PPP TERMS CANCUN SUMMIT 'A WASTE OF TIME'

FL261720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1628 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 26 Oct (CANA)—The opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) says the Third World did not benefit from the North-South talks last week.

The Marxist group said: "The recently convened heads of state summit at Cancun in Mexico was a waste of time and energy, and financial resources by those leaders from the Third World who fervently believe that measures to help the suffering Third World economies would emerge from it."

The party added that the conference was "the summit version of the jaded North-South dialogue in which imperialism has no intention of giving up its ruthless exploitation of the Third World."

It was significant that the socialist countries did not attend the summit, partly because "of the deliberate exclusion of Cuba by U.S. pressure and partly because of the impossibility of any real workable solutions emerging from it," the party claimed.

The PPP said it felt that the way to a solution of the problems facing the nonsocialist world was for those countries to "break out of the orbit of pre-imperialist policies" for the worldwide imperialist-inspired arms race to be ended, and global security and detente to be accomplished.

"The vast sums freed thus from bloated arms budgets should be invested in economic development projects," the PPP's statement said. The opposition party said the United States has called on Third World states to rely more on their own resources and not to look outside for too much help.

"This is a lot of double-talk for the same U.S. imperialists moved viciously against (Cheddi) Jagan in Guyana, (Michael) Manley in Jamaica, and (Salvador) Allende in Chile when those leaders of the said countries tried to transform their economies to rely on their own resources," the party claimed.

The PPP said the reasons for the failure of the Cancun summit could be traced to the same reasons for the failure of the UN development decades. "The Cancun summit does not have the necessary revolutionary machinery to tackle this basic class problem. It is a summit of sharks and sardines."

CSO: 3025/1004

BRIEFS

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR--Kingston, Jamaica, 28 Oct (CANA)--Italy has announced a new ambassador to Jamaica Mr Ludovico Incisa di Camerana. Ambassador Camerana, who has just ended a tour of duty in the United Kingdom, will be resident in Venezuela and serve concurrently as ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. [Text] [FL281936 Bridgetown CANA in English 1910 GMT 28 Oct 81]

ENVOY TO FRG--Kingston, Jamaica, 28 Oct (CANA)--The Jamaica Foreign Ministry has announced the appointment of former permanent secretary in the Ministry of the Public Service, Glaister Duncan, as the country's new ambassador to the FRG. He will also be accredited to the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Israel. [FL281936 Bridgetown CANA in English 1458 GMT 28 Oct 81]

MISSION IN ITALY--Kingston, Jamaica, 29 Oct--Jamaica and Italy may soon become significant trading partners, according to a Jamaican delegation which has just concluded a week-long visit to Italy. A press release, issued from the Jamaican consulate in Rome, said optimism about this possibility was based on Italian enterprise and technology, and interest shown in Jamaican products. The Jamaican delegation was headed by Junior Minister for Local Government Enid Bennett and included parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Construction, Ferdinand Yap. It included private sector representatives. [Excerpt] [FL291902 Bridgetown CANA in English 0932 GMT 29 Oct 81]

CREDIT FROM SEOUL--Kingston, Jamaica--Jamaica has received a five million dollar (US) line of credit from South Korea, Industry and Commerce Minister, Douglas, Vaz, has announced. The money will be used for the importation of Korean goods such as fertilisers, textile yarns, steel and metal products as well as electrical, industrial and transportation machinery. (CANA) [Text] [Bridgetown SUNDAY SUN in English 4 Oct 81 p 9]

CSO: 3025/32

FIDEL CASTRO SENDS WARNING LETTER TO BELAUNDE

Lima CARETAS in Spanish 28 Sep 81 pp 30-33

[Text] Aside from the ever-present General Stroessner of Paraguay, the Latin American political scene has only two figures who, having come to the fore with broad popular support 20 years ago, are still viable and in power today: Fidel Castro Ruz and Fernando Belaunde Terry. There is a curious parallelism between these two quite different men, these two sides of the continent's coin. Both rose to prominence in their respective countries during the fifties; both challenged the social and economic structures of the time. The Pierolist Belaunde was beaten by police during the turmoil of 1956. Almost simultaneously, Castro was baptized with blood. Fortunately, Odria was not Batista. During the electoral campaigns of 1962 and 1963, Belaunde refused to condemn the Cuban revolution, and for that reason Hector Cornejo Chavez dubbed him a "Communophile." In practice, it was the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) that hosted the first visit of the contingent of "barbudos" in 1960, only to repudiate them later. Afterwards, the two men's paths parted completely. Castro confessed to being a Marxist-Leninist, and eventually, Belaunde's first government suffered an outbreak of guerrilla warfare incited from Cuba. Two decades later, history has taken new turns. The letters exchanged by the two leaders reflect that.

The world repercussions of the drama and spectacle of the Cuban revolution are unquestionable. Likewise, Belaunde's return to power after 12 years of military rule, backed up by an unprecedented popularity, to take the reins from those who wrested them from him, marked a historic milestone. Thus, while Castro is still a symbol of the all-encompassing hierarchy of a communist state, Belaunde is now the most outstanding example of a leader who has placed himself at the mercy of the rigors and stimuli of representative democracy.

For years, Castro has served as a heroic example for the socialist world, worthy of massive Soviet assistance. Today Peru's constitutional government has taken office with the hope of those who believe that development can be achieved more rapidly and consistently through a demanding and progressive democracy. With Ronald Reagan's election, however, Cuba may well be threatened with an invasion, and Peruvian democracy may have to confront the indifference of ruthless capitalists.

This fact may bring Peru and Cuba a bit closer together across the ideological abyss that divides them. In the final analysis, both countries are in the South

in the North-South dialog, and in fact both are trying to normalize their diplomatic relations. But the correspondence that has just taken place between Belaunde and Castro, despite its cordial tone, points up the different approaches and concerns of the two governments.

More than 20 days ago, the constitutional president of Peru received a letter from the president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. The personal missive from Fidel Castro Ruz arrived through diplomatic channels, and was not made public. Belaunde, however, discussed its contents in private with some cabinet members. CARETAS has obtained some information in this regard from sources it considers reliable. Fidel Castro formally accused the United States of having waged bacteriological warfare against Cuba by introducing pests and epidemics on the island. It was the same accusation that Castro later reiterated at the 68th Conference of the World Inter-Parliamentary Union in Havana. A few days ago, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca repeated the charge at the opening of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In his letter, however, the Cuban leader directly warned Belaunde of the potential risks to Peru and the continent as a whole posed by the alleged American germ warfare policy.

A message from one chief of state to another has special and more specific implications than a public declaration could have. It tacitly forces a response, and when it involves a third country as well, as in this case, the issue becomes more complicated.

Response

Although government officials have been very discreet about this case, we have learned that over a week ago Belaunde responded to Castro through a communication delivered to the Cuban Embassy in Lima.

In the same cordial tone our informants claim the Cuban leader assumed, the president notes the "hypothetical danger of bacteriological weapons" and expresses the hope that tensions will be relaxed and that harmony may be established between Cuba and the United States. More pragmatic, and answering one concern with another, Belaunde refers not to potential risks but to specific acts of sabotage that have taken place in Peru, which have caused increasing material damage. He concludes the communication with an appeal for the self-determination of peoples.

Is Belaunde suggesting in his letter that Cuba is currently promoting sedition in Peru? Despite certain statements he has made recently, there are now indications that the Peruvian president does not believe Cuba is involved in adventures here.

Perhaps his response reflects what happened during the sixties, when guerrillas trained on the island brought turmoil to this country and to his first administration. Perhaps, too, it reflects the idea that the doctrinaire cult of the rifle and the existence of insurgency training centers in many socialist nations, are spreading another germ throughout the world: that of violence, even in countries that are not included in any specific strategy.

Nevertheless, what is really happening is that the Peruvian Government does not believe the Cuban claim, and considers it alarmist. Beyond any ethical or moral consideration--and at a time when so much is known about the activities of the CIA and the KGB, no one is laboring under any illusions--the idea that someone would be willing to launch a fearsome bacteriological offensive so close to his own coastline is illogical.

Cuban spokesmen such as Foreign Minister Malmierca insist on the "intentional origin" (proven by "scientists from Cuba and other countries") of the "porcine fever, sugarcane rust, hemorrhagic dengue and chronic conjunctivitis" that have plagued the island. But they have presented no evidence.

In turn, American spokesmen have argued that the problems with the sugar and tobacco crops began in 1978, and that dengue is an African disease whose virus could well have been brought to Cuba by troops returning from Angola or Ethiopia.

Besides, "Cuba is so close to Florida," commented a Torre Tagle official, "that another contingent of clandestine refugees or perhaps even a strong wind could carry the pests and dengues to the gringos themselves."

Foreign Enemy

There are also certain historical antecedents that point to the repeatedly used strategy of a government which has consistently and successfully sought internal cohesion through foreign enemies for decades.

The trade embargo, although eventually skirted through Europe and Latin America, and partially compensated by massive Soviet aid, has been used to explain many deficiencies and errors. And the danger of invasion, even though it was conjured up after the 1962 missile crisis when the United States abstained from landing troops in Cuba in exchange for the withdrawal of Soviet missiles, continues to serve as a rallying cry for mobilization.

The failure of the 10-million ton harvest in 1970 forced Cuba to bring things into perspective and develop a harsher attitude toward discipline problems, the bureaucracy and different forms of social dissolution. This stage culminated with the famous "secret report" by Fidel at the end of 1979, in which he confessed that "we are swimming in a sea of difficulties" in economic and social affairs. This report preceded by a few months the phenomenon of the asylum-seeking masses who invaded the Peruvian Embassy.

New Crossroads

Then the Republican Ronald Reagan achieved his overwhelming victory. At the same time, to the Sandinist Revolution in Nicaragua were added the civil war in El Salvador and growing violence in Guatemala and Honduras. And in Europe, the heretical union Solidarity began to revolutionize Communist Poland. The specter of U.S. intervention arose repeatedly: If the USSR invades Poland, anything could happen in the Caribbean.

In short, Cuba could well be trying out a defensive strategy with this bacteriological war campaign. It would be relatively easy to make an international accusation and make it a "watchword for mobilization" within Cuba. Eventually, the idea would be to induce the civilized world to repudiate criminal aggression.

The problem is that a politician such as Belaunde, who 20 years ago coined the concept of "Peru as a doctrine," has a serious difference of opinion, and a certain congenital mistrust of an importer-exporter of Marxist-Leninism such as Castro. And he does not believe in the issue of bacteriological warfare.

At the same time, it is obvious that the present Peruvian administration not only values its relations with Cuba and wants to normalize them by eliminating the impasse over the "intruders" who remain in our embassy in Havana, but it would also strongly condemn any attempt to intervene in the island.

Parallel Personalities

Thus, the recent exchange of letters between Belaunde and Castro curiously reflects the relationship between two men who have emerged along parallel paths in the Latin American political scene and who have taken different routes. Belaunde Terry was a presidential candidate in 1956, was in office from 1963 to 1968, and returned to power in 1980, with the unquestionable endorsement of the people after the long military rule. Fidel Castro, meanwhile, attained power in Cuba in 1959 and has remained there to date. Neither of the two has any great illusions about the North-South Dialog that will take place in Cancun, Mexico (see later notes). In any case, as far as anyone knows, this is the first time they have written each other.

8926

CSO: 3010/100

BCR MANAGER FORECASTS 15 PERCENT INFLATION BY 1984

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 21 Sep 81 p A-16

[Text] The general manager of the Central Reserve Bank (BCR) of Peru, Dr Brian Jensen Rubio, stated in the recent symposium on Financial Intermediation and its Legal System that the liberalization policy will progress as far as the growth of the gross domestic product permits. He indicated that this policy is an integral part of the economic context that the government is trying to achieve in its program.

In his speech he also presented a detailed analysis of the performance of the banking system, and its participation in that growth. He said that inflation will also depend on the development of that sector. He predicted a 6 percent growth rate in the GDP for 1981, and one of 5 percent for the remaining years. Inflation, meanwhile, should drop from 60 percent this year to 15 percent in 1984.

Commercial Banking

Referring to the role of commercial banks, he reported that their share in the system has diminished in recent years as a result of the growth of the Bank of the Nation. That growth, in turn, was due to the government's increased influence on the nation's economic life through state enterprises and public institutions. It is well known that those institutions must make their deposits in the Bank of the Nation.

He also attributed this phenomenon to the creation of the Financial Development Corporation (COFIDE), with its system of obtaining resources through bonds, a very important source of financial savings. There is also the Central Mortgage Bank, with its system of savings deposits that can be converted to certificates that pay higher interest than commercial banks.

The Central Reserve Bank general manager, in another part of his presentation, given before an audience of more than 200 businessmen and executives of banks and financial institutions, stated that cash reserves are encouraging private sector resources to be transferred to the public sector.

He asserted, however, that the government intends not only to wipe out the deficit, but also to eliminate subsidized interest rates and to gradually reduce the cash reserves by rationalizing the specialized institutions. If the situation

warrants it, new banks would be allowed to open in order to stimulate competition, depending on how fast financial assets grow along with the GDP.

Banking Law

He announced that the future Banking Law is still on the drawing board, and before it is introduced in Parliament it could be the subject of a wide-ranging public debate.

At the symposium, organized by the Peruvian Center for Applied Research, other speakers were the superintendent of banking of the Superintendency of Banking and Insurance, Ramon Rosales; the president of the Wiese Bank, Dr Guillermo Wiese; the financial manager of Mutual Peru, Eduardo Iraola; and the vice-president of Citibank, Carlos Panny.

8926

CSO: 3010/100

FORMER PM CLAIMS NO NDP-UPM MERGER

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 3 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

KINGSTON, Fri.,
(Cana)

FORMER Premier of St Vincent, James Mitchell, has reacted angrily to claims that his party is contemplating merging with the leftist United People's Movement (UPM) headed by Ralph Gonsalves.

In a statement, Mr Mitchell the Grenadines' representative in Parliament, said his party has opened dialogue with the UPM on areas of possible co-operation, but the question of a merger has never arisen.

He said claims about talks about a merger were being spread by political opportunists.

Holding talks with any political party, Mr Mitchell added, does not necessarily mean that one will abandon one's political direction.

He said that while UPM preaches its leftist ideology, his New Democratic Party (NDP) stands firm to the "radical centre" philosophy.

Mr Mitchell asserted that his main concern is for the people, while dialogue is still being held with the UPM.

Talks between the parties are reported to have touched on the issue of corruption and on a political front against the government.

How both parties are going to tackle the issue of people in St Vincent taking bribes at election time, the Grenadines' representative reasoned, is a most formidable undertaking.

He further disclosed that both parties are deliberating on getting the masses to co-operate to get rid of "a repressive and authoritative ruling Kingston administration."

CSO: 3025/33

NEGLECT OF GRENADINES CRITICIZED

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent Friday (CANA) — Former Premier James Mitchell accused the St. Vincent Government yesterday of neglecting the Grenadines, a chain of tiny islands between St. Vincent and Grenada.

Mr. Mitchell, who represents the Grenadines in the St. Vincent parliament, said in a statement issued to the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) that recent incidents in the island (those Grenadine islands linked to St. Vincent which have a total land area of 17 square miles) had again raised the question of autonomy among residents.

"High among these is the recent death of two Bequia Fishermen who died in the Grenadines waters by drowning."

The opposition parliamentarian said the two Bequia residents were returning from a trip to St. Vincent on a 13-foot, 20 horsepower vessel with 80

gallons of gasoline which is in short supply in the islands.

He accused the government of having been responsible for the deaths of the men.

"It is the duty of the government to furnish gasoline in bulk on the islands. In spite of numerous appeals in this direction, no one is yet to lend a listening ear."

"The acute shortage of gasoline on Bequia (the largest of the islands. In spite of numerous appeals in this direction, no one is yet to lend a listening ear."

"The acute shortage of gasoline on Bequia (the largest of the islands) in particular, is not only affecting the fishing industry but the entire populace," he said.

Mr. Mitchell accused the government of "vindictiveness, negligence and corruption."

It is issues like these that keep the question of autonomy alive, the former Premier added.

BRIEFS

CRITICISM OF GRENADA--Kingston, Fri; (CANA)--St Vincent's Opposition Leader, Randolph Russell, highly critical at a public meeting here last night of Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government, said that the "Spice Island" was being ruled by "little boys with guns." Russell, leader of a newly-formed Progressive Democratic Party, was until recently Health Minister in the administration of Prime Minister Milton Cato. He lashed out at what he referred to as "the socialist path being undertaken by the Bishop regime" in the neighbouring island. Russell accused the PRG of using "agents to indoctrinate a socialist ideology in this country." He said that while his party advocated a change in the current Kingston rule, it does not want "a Bishop Government here." "You have got a lot of paid agents here who have never put in a hard day's work and one wonders how they are living," Russell declared, adding that "these people are getting money from Grenada." [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 3 Oct 81 p 5]

CSO: 3025/33

ONR LEADER CONDEMNS PNM IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN SPEECH

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 3 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] San Juan: For the first time in the political history of Trinidad and Tobago the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) campaign has descended into one of vulgarity, abuse, untruths and desperation.

This observation was made Thursday night by Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips, Political Leader of the Organisation for National Reconstruction(ONR) when he addressed a meeting of the ONR at El Socorro Road, San Juan.

Mr Hudson-Phillips told the crowd that as the ONR began the final rounds of the general election campaign, the party noticed that the campaign of the other parties each had its own special characteristics.

He explained: "The campaign of the Alliance is, to say the least, low profile-- a mere whisper which can hardly be heard above the cries and complaints of an oppressed population.

"The PNM has, for the first time in the political history of this country, descended into a campaign of vulgarity, abuse, untruths and desperation.

"That is what we can expect from the PNM in 1981. They have no proposals.

"They hold out no hope. They can give this population no good reasons or excuses why Trinidad and Tobago is in the confusion in which it is."

Elaborating, Mr Hudson-Phillips said that last Sunday the PNM Barataria constituency held a meeting of its elections committee. There were some 200 persons present, of whom ONR sent a good 100, to hear.

Totally Incapable

The level of discussions, he added never rose above the level of the proverbial gutter.

He continued: "It was vilification, abuse, threats and vulgarities. No proposals, no plans, no indication to the population as to what the PNM intends to do to take Trinidad and Tobago out of the mess into which they have put it.

"The invitation to the meeting, a copy of which I have here tonight, stated in part, 'Please take some time off to come and hear why we should unite to fight for saving Trinidad and Tobago falling into the hands of foreign elements...'"

Mr Hudson-Phillips argued that the PNM had the nerve to accuse others of attempting to put this country into "foreign hands," when the independence which Trinidad and Tobago gained in 1962 had been sold out lock, stock and barrel by the PNM Government in corrupt deals with foreign contractors.

He said: "Ask them why is it today in Trinidad and Tobago there are more foreigners in Trinidad and Tobago than in 1962. Ask them who brought to Trinidad and Tobago Sam P. Wallace, Tesoro, DC9, MV Tobago, Lockheed Tri-Star, and the Racing Complex.

"This Government is totally incapable of fighting any foreign elements because they are hand in glove with them.

"Perhaps the most shocking instance of importation of foreign elements into the society has been done by the Ministry of Health. Imagine granting an open-ended contract to a French firm to build a hospital in this country and permitting that firm to advertise for workers who can speak French."

CSO: 3025/31

ONR LEADER ATTACKS U.S. FOR SUPPORTING SOUTH AFRICA

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 28 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) has set the pace for Trinidad and Tobago's "voice to be heard" on international matters when the leader of the party Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips attacked the United States for giving open moral support to the racist regime in South Africa.

Mr Hudson-Phillips who blasted the Trinidad and Tobago Government for remaining silent on international topics, spoke at an ONR public meeting at Bourg Mulatresse, Santa Cruz, in the heart of the Prime Minister George Chambers's constituency, Saturday night.

The ONR chief stressed that an ONR administration would speak out on behalf of the people of this country on matters of international importance.

Also speaking Saturday night were ONR's Deputy Political Leader Mr Suruj Rambachan; Party Organiser Ferdi Ferreira, and Dr Ramesh Deosaran, the ONR candidate for Barataria in the forthcoming general elections.

Mr Hudson-Phillips contended that the government of Trinidad and Tobago was silent on the vexed question of the struggle for independence by the black people of Namibia, and attacked the South Africa regime.

He added: "While this government is silent on vital international issues the United States administration is giving open moral support to racist South Africa.

Global Scene

"An ONR Government will be vocal on the question of racism in sport. Let it be known that the ONR is condemning the recent South African rugby tour to New Zealand.

Congratulating the people of New Zealand for their "heroic" battle against, the controversial tour Mr Hudson-Phillips said:

"This invitation to the South Africans to play matches in the United States of America is a slap in the face not only of Black Americans but Black people all over the world..."

He also criticised the arms build-up on the Asian continent and that the arming of Pakistan by the United States was an indirect threat to India.

It was also a further indication of the importation of super-power politics in South East Asia.

Mr Hudson-Phillips charged: "On important matters like these we hear nothing from our so-called government...rest assured that an ONR administration will not hesitate to make pronouncements on issues which must affect us on the global scene."

CSO: 3025/31

CHAMBERS VISITS TOBAGO, MAKES POLITICAL PRESENTATION

Charlotteville Speech

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by John Babb]

[Text]

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Sun.,

"THERE is a time to talk and a time to act," says Prime Minister George Chambers. And the time to talk was noon today when the Prime Minister told the people of Charlotteville what he plans to do when the time comes to act.

Firstly, on his return to Trinidad, he said, he will begin sending more of his Ministers to Tobago, "to establish the preeminence of ministerial responsibility."

This move, he explained, was also geared to inform Tobagonians "what is really happening at the level of the Government to deal with the problems about which they complain."

After listening to a litany of complaints on behalf of the fishing village located at the far eastern end of the island, read out to him by Mrs. Cedra Lewis-Noel, secretary of the village council, Mr. Chambers noted a communication problem.

"I think we are not communicating to you sufficiently about what we are doing," he told his audience.

Then amid loud applause

from the crowd at the Charlotteville Community Centre, the Prime Minister let loose with some verbal political punches.

"All the people who are masquerading in Trinidad at present," he declared, "we will deal with them appropriately in due course," he added.

"They are not doing anything; but we are doing. And if we are not careful they might steal a march on us. And everything we are doing, when they come to fruition they will take the benefits. But as I say, we will deal with them in due course," he added.

Shortly after 8 a.m. today Prime Minister Chambers and his party, which included Mrs. Chambers and seven Government Ministers, left Mt. Irvine Bay Hotel for the 30-mile drive to the Tobago fishing village of Charlotteville.

After a brief stopover at the Rest House, the party drove to the community centre to meet residents.

At the centre, the Prime Minister heard of the hardships encountered by the people — b. 1 roads, lack of housing and jobs, lack of a proper bus service and telephone communications.

Even bad television and radio reception and limited sporting facilities.

PLEA FOR RELIEF

"Sometimes we feel totally cut away from the rest of the Republic," complained Mrs. Lewis-Noel, a school teacher. She also pleaded for relief from the problems.

When the Prime Minister rose to speak he was loudly cheered.

It was another of those rare moments in which he chose to speak.

He told the Tobago people: "In July of this year I visited the County of St. Patrick for ten days. That visit, by all reports — even the reports of our detractors were by all accounts a very successful visit.

"At the end I was per-

suaded to visit Caroni. I weighed the advice very carefully but I felt that the next place I should visit should be the sister island of Tobago.

"The warmth of the welcome which I have received today with my wife is ample testimony to the fact that to come here was the correct decision.

"I would be the last to deny and the first to agree, that up to about a year ago, there was a disturbing tension between the people of Tobago and the people of Trinidad.

"Now I feel particularly happy and pleased to see in Charlotteville that it has been my good fortune to reduce that tension considerably, or, I should say, eliminate that tension by extending the hand of friendship to my brothers and sisters of Tobago, and embrace you as closely as the people of Trinidad.

"On your part, you have grasped that hand. I want to ask you, the people of Charlotteville, to be in the forefront of this friendship all the time.

"Your good secretary has drawn my attention to a number of problems, including transportation, telephone, poor television and radio reception. A placard outside drew my attention to the condition of the roads and the television reception and your fishing problems.

FOLLOW-UP ACTION

"What we have to do, my friends in Charlotteville, is to take the required follow-up action to ensure that we hold hands.

"We have to begin closer and continued communication with the people of Tobago. And what I have been thinking since I came here, is that when I get back to Trinidad I would like to see a lot more of the Ministers come to Tobago.

"First to establish preeminence of ministerial responsibility and, secondly, to inform the people of Tobago what is really happening at the level of government to deal with the problems you complain about.

"Those problems are not new. In Trinidad, they also complain about the roads. But, of course in Trinidad, we are responsible for the roads, but I won't tell you who is responsible for the roads here.

"It is not to say we are not doing something about the problems. The problem, is I think, we are not communicating to you sufficiently what we are doing.

"All the people who are masquerading in Trinidad at present, we will deal with them appropriately in due course. They are not doing anything.

"But we are doing and if we are not careful they might steal a march on us,

And everything we are doing when they come to fruition, they will take the benefits.

"But, as I say, we will deal with them in due course. I do not think it is my responsibility today to tell your secretary and the audience what we are doing.

"I think the Ministers have a responsibility to come to the villages of Tobago and explain directly what we are doing and I intend to undertake that exercise as soon as I get back to Trinidad.

"I am very anxious to come down in the audience to meet with you, the people, personally. I want to tell you what your chairman advised me a little earlier. He has advised me, 'Don't be afraid.' I am not afraid. Neither am I without courage.

"There is a time to talk and there is a time to act. I want to give you my word — that since March 30, when I took the oath as Prime Minister, I have already pledged to spare this country from falling into the hands of some of the most nefarious and wicked people.

"With your help and your support we shall embrace every friend and, believe me, we shall spare no foe."

Later the Prime Minister and party drove to Roxborough the home town of WBA lightweight champion Claude Noel, who was given a thunderous welcome on Saturday.

In Roxborough, the Prime Minister met the villagers and witnessed a cultural performance.

Tobago Disappointment

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

MR. A.N.R. ROBINSON, Chairman of the Tobago House of Assembly, said yesterday that he and other members were disappointed by the manner of Prime Minister George Chambers's visit and conduct on the occasion of his first visit to Tobago.

And the Assembly Chairman gave his reasons.

First, he said, the naming of the Parkway, was the Claude Noel Highway, before the Prime Minister had got to Tobago. And this was done without the Assembly being consulted.

Secondly, the timing of the Prime Minister's visit, and its effect — whether intended, or not — of

obstructing, from the centre of attraction, the homecoming of a hero (meaning Claude Noel's homecoming to Tobago).

Thirdly, the Prime Minister's use of the occasion for electioneering.

"I don't mind on any other occasion," said Mr. Robinson. "His first visit," he added, "should be a significant visit, and we were prepared to regard it as such. This was the first Prime Minister paying a visit to Tobago after the establishment of the House of Assembly. And this should be accorded an appropriate reception. And correspondingly he should acquit himself in the proper manner. This is how Tobago looked at it," he added.

Robinson-Chambers Disagreement

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

SCARBOROUGH, Mon: TOBAGO'S House of Assembly Chairman A.N.R. Robinson today replied to the charge made by Prime Minister George Chambers about reports of undesirable employment practices taking place in Tobago.

Mr. Chambers, who discussed the matter with Mr. Robinson when the two met privately, told a People's National Movement (PNM) rally at Shurvan Park yesterday, that reports had reached him about discrimination in employment being practised by people of Mr. Robinson's party — the Democratic Action Congress (DAC).

But replying today to the charge, Mr. Robinson told newsmen. "We found a system that was replete with undesirable practices carried on by the PNM administration."

"What we are very concerned about are two things in the system that we found. Something notorious for years. Not only discrimination on political grounds, but many complaints about the abuse of women."

The House of Assembly Chairman said the most serious problem in Tobago was female unemployment. While there was full employment for men, the situation as it related to the women had reached crisis proportion.

Tobago Senate Demand

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by John Babb]

[Excerpts] Scarborough, Mon: Tobago is seeking representation in the senate. This was one of the issues discussed here today in one hour of talks between Prime Minister George Chambers, and the Chairman of the Tobago House of Assembly, Mr A.N.R. Robinson.

Following the discussions, Mr Robinson said that Tobago was seeking to have two representatives in the Senate.

"It has been accepted in principle," said the House of Assembly Chairman. But, he said, two points had to be settled on this issue. Firstly, how many representatives in the Senate, and secondly, how they are to be appointed.

"We proposed a minimum of two," he said.

The Tobago House of Assembly Chairman also said his discussions earlier in the day with Prime Minister Chambers, included the settlement of the Tobago issue.

Firstly, that the settlement can be reached in such a way that it could be publicly known what has been agreed to in all the ministerial discussions.

Secondly, it involved the question of Tobago's representation in the Senate.

The presence of National Security Minister, Senator John Donaldson at the talks, Mr Robinson said, was very significant in that he was one of two senior Ministers involved in the Ministerial discussions.

Problems

Energy and State Enterprises Minister, Mr Errol Mahabir was expected to attend, but he did not turn up.

Mr Robinson also told newsmen about the main problems being experienced by the House of Assembly--staff, and accommodation.

Insofar as staff was concerned, he said, the main problem was "that they have not yet made up their minds on the interpretation of certain provisions of the Act which provides for the transfer of staff from Government departments to the Assembly.

In his opinion, the Assembly Chairman said that there ought to be five full-time Secretaries--persons who are responsible for the running of certain departments. And this involved full-time responsibility.

These posts were the Secretary for Agriculture, Secretary responsible for Infrastructure, involving roads, the Secretary responsible for Health and Environment. Also Marketing Supplies and Tourism, and the Secretary responsible for Education, Culture and Sports.

Mr Robinson admitted that since the appointment of the new Prime Minister, Mr George Chambers, "there has been a definite improvement in the relationship between the Tobago House of Assembly and the Central Government. This relationship was augmented by the ministerial discussions.

CSO: 3025/31

DAILY COMMENTS ON CANCUN MEETING

PY042340 Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 28 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Poor and the Rich in Cancun"]

[Text] Seventeen chiefs of state and five foreign ministers made an attempt some days ago to reestablish the stormy "North-South dialogue" at the Cancun meeting in an atmosphere of little enthusiasm.

Some of the participants represented the industrialized Western countries while others represented the increasingly poorer countries of the so-called "Third World." The purpose of the meeting was to find a formula that could narrow the already considerable gap which separates the rich economies from those which are still underdeveloped.

According to the reports received from Cancun, it would be inappropriate to regard the meeting as positive. Actually, very little progress was made in the hard task of shortening distances.

But the possibility for underdeveloped countries to achieve future improvement along a more advantageous path was, however, opened up.

Furthermore, despite the virtually intransigent position adopted by the U.S. delegation--and bearing in mind the significance of the U.S. opinion on this issue--we consider that some of the statements made by President Reagan are important and we will point them out later.

Ever since the Cancun meeting was called at the request of the Brandt Commission and based on a report submitted by this study group, the hopes of the underdeveloped world revived to some extent, although the experience which has been gathered thus far does not allow for overly optimistic expectations concerning the results of this type of meeting.

This is the reason for the expectations which have been raised regarding Cancun and for the interest which has been shown particularly by the Latin American participants in the meeting.

The United States was in contrast to this attitude through its assuming a "laissez faire" position and by stoically facing the barrage of criticism, which was only

to be expected, and resting on the laurels of the aid that it has granted to the underdeveloped countries so far.

This was clearly seen at the first session of the meeting, when President Reagan said that his country was ready to participate in bilateral or regional meetings with the poorer countries under certain conditions. The southern delegations, however, advocated that the problems of starvation and financing Third World development should be discussed within the framework of "overall negotiations" and at the United Nations, that is, at an international forum where the weak and the strong are on equal terms when discussing how the world's health should be fairly distributed.

This procedure is in keeping with the present status quo of our planet in which economic interdependence is an undeniable and increasingly significant fact.

The strength of the underdeveloped countries' position finally compelled the United States to agree to overall negotiations, although it undertook no commitments regarding the date for such negotiations. The United States also reiterated that eventual talks must be subject to previously established conditions.

This situation has shown that the United States is still unwilling to approach the specific problems of the developing countries from a broad and comprehensive standpoint. It has also shown that should the United States be compelled to admit any form of this approach, it will do so with serious limitations.

However, the decision to go through the channel of overall negotiations has been a diplomatic victory for the Third World and it can be a new starting point leading to more useful cooperation formulas.

Furthermore, it should be emphasized that President Reagan has committed his government's support to the search for the means aimed at liberalizing world trade. A considerable part of the difficulties underdeveloped countries are having is caused by the obstacles their exports must face, mainly in northern countries' markets. We have repeatedly stated that for our countries the abolishment of the protectionist measures by the strong nations is perhaps more important than the financial aid granted by them.

Fair treatment in commercial issues should replace gifts so that the economies of the underdeveloped countries may be revitalized in order to let such economies achieve their development on the basis of their own worthy efforts.

CSO: 3010/208

DAILY AGAINST 'OSTRACISM' OF LEFTISTS

PY212107 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 7 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial commentary: "Definitions for a Stable Democratic Future"]

[Text] A reputable noon radio newscast has tried to find some ideological deviation or perhaps confusion in our reflections on a subject which undoubtedly is polemic and thorny: the future of the misnamed "leftist groups." It does so because of the anticommunist obsession which characterizes its preaching, an obsession shared by very many people in this country, we among them, as long as it is not a question of looking back and as long as there is confidence in the defense contained in a real democracy itself. We therefore believe that it is not necessary for us to comment at length again on our enduring position regarding extremism, whatever its political origin.

No one can object to a condemnation of those who transfer their ideology to the field of action by using violence, it is something different to punish, or intend to punish, individuals for their inner, unapproachable thoughts. To think that this could be done would simply be the same as recognizing that Khomeyni is right in sacrificing hundreds of lives for thinking differently from him and saying so; or approving the brainwashings at sinister clinics through which communist leaders try to convert their staunchest opponents to their system.

Democracy--when understood as it should be, as something that is good for all rather than something that happens to be suitable--is based on liberal and humanistic feelings. Justice and right are its guidelines and these should not be subject to circumstances. The fact that an epidemic has broken out at some time cannot serve as a pretext for closing a school indefinitely.

The above is said from the point of view of the principles. Let us now look at reality from this startingpoint.

A slight examination of our last electoral plebiscite--unfortunately so remote already--will show that the intended imposition of the generalized exclusion would place one-fifth of the total of the country's registered voters outside political activity. Should all those 350,000 citizens be measured by the same standard? Did so many communists participate in our last elections? Should all of them be looked upon as terrorists or at least as open or potential enemies of the system?

There have been omissions in the protection of the traditional soundness of our democracy. We believe that the best way of preventing a repetition is to recognize those omissions.

It was, however, those same omissions which created various degrees of lack of faith. One of them was terrorism with its dispicable methods and aims. Other degrees were also wrong, but they were lawful and made use of the inalienable right of thought and believed in the possibility of other roads.

To win over this group of people--the largest in the political mosaic which formed the so-called Broad Front--for democracy is a task for the parties for the benefit of democracy. But that is achieved only through struggle. Politics is struggle, fiery and ennobling, but nevertheless a struggle. No one has ever been or will ever be able to fashion a statute of definitive subjection, and the struggle of ideas forms the stages of the systems. Democracy in Uruguay originates from a long state; and another, as long and advantageous as the former, awaits it, as long as it is a true democracy.

It is not a question, as some people wish to simplistically think, of opening or closing the door to communism, so wicked but also always so numerically unimportant in our electoral realities. It is a question of recovering for the country the freedom of thought, mistaken from our point of view but respectable and apt to be recovered, since it is not a crime to think and the great victories of democracy have been won in the field of thought.

In conclusion: The expression "plurality" which we have repeatedly used (and without which, in the end, there is no democracy) has called forth some respectfully scornful words in the commentary to which we have referred. But have we not criticized communism and fascism for their lack of pluralism?

Our message intends to shed light on that which best defines and strengthens future institutionality, using both past and present experience with a view to principles and with an open and practical mind, but without concessions or imagery.

Has there been any careful thinking about the importance those forces might have at the time of political opening? Ostracism could condemn them, but could they not, with the determination of resetnment, intervene and evne decide the future of the nation in an election?

What is best? To give them that break, which would be a veritable ideological falsification, or to find rules of mutual survival--creating rights but also defenses, as it should be--under which they would have their own identity instead of finding themselves condemned to live under camouflage?

CSO: 3010/208

URUGUAYAN DESERTER SAYS TORTURE MANUALS CAME FROM U.S.

PY021725 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil--A former Uruguayan navy intelligence officer said yesterday that U.S. manuals were used to train Uruguay's military staff in torture, including electric shock and hot towel interrogations.

Victor Paulo Laborder Baffico also said that most officers who trained him had attended courses at the School of the Americas run by U.S. military in Panama.

But Baffico, who served in the Uruguayan Navy from May 1979 until his desertion in February of this year, said in a 51-page sworn statement that he saw no evidence of United States involvement in Uruguayan intelligence work beyond the manuals that were translated into Spanish.

Baffico, who timed the release of his statement with his departure for political asylum in Denmark, said: "Our manuals all came from the United States. They were very modern. They covered physical and psychological torture."

"They were printed in Uruguay but they are of North American origin and all the techniques and their developments is American. This is written in the book itself, and there are the names of the translators. They are all North American."

Baffico said he served in the navy as a member of an intelligence unit, the Brigada de Infantes Raul Cardozo, in the old sector of Montevideo.

Three days after deserting, Baffico fled to Brazil and sought asylum in the Rio de Janeiro offices of the United Nations Acting High Commission for Refugees, which arranged his yesterday passage to Denmark.

Baffico said the instruction books listed three main methods of physical torture. The first was the "submarine," in which the prisoner had his arms tied behind his back and the rope led over a ceiling pulley. By pulling on the rope the questioner could force the captive to bend forward thrusting his head into a tank of water.

A second method was electrical shock, and the manuals listed 35 critical nerve points around the body where electrodes could be applied, Baffico said.

The third method involved placing a towel soaked in very hot water over the prisoner's head and they applying more hot water at regular intervals for a long period of time.

Baffico said he himself had never participated in torture but had seen "innumerable" torture victims. "They came to the prison at the rate of about one per day," he said.

CSO: 3020/18

BRIEFS

DEMAGOGIC PRACTICES FORBIDDEN--Paysandu, Uruguay, 24 Oct (AFP)--Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez said here today that the Uruguayan civilian-military government will not allow the return of past demagogic practices. Gen Gregorio Alvarez (ret) noted that he is witnessing with alarm and disdain the subtle but sophisticated actions of some persons who in the name of freedom and democracy are justifying their alliance with communists and their allies. The president asserted that the members of the civilian-military process have established rigid guidelines so that past incidents will never take place again. After noting that the present political situation is very peculiar, Alvarez said that he rejects upholding corrupt and demagogic practices of a pseudodemocracy that has been overcome. At this time the Uruguayan Government and the traditional political parties, the Blanco Party (conservative) and Colorado Party (liberal), are drafting a political party statute. Alvarez, who assumed power on 1 September 1981, will leave the presidency in 1985 after calling general elections. [Text] [PY241645 Paris AFP in Spanish 1356 GMT 24 Oct 81]

POLITICAL LEADERSHIPS ALLOWED TO MEET--Montevideo, 21 Oct (AFP)--It was officially announced today that the Uruguayan Government has abrogated the measure that establishes a maximum of 40 persons for political meetings. According to Interior Minister Gen Yamandu Trinidad, the right to associate is thus made flexible, but he added that the obligation to request the pertinent approval from the respective police headquarters remains. The minister, who is also a member of the Political Affairs Commission of the Armed Forces (COMASPO)--which is currently studying a new political parties statute with leaders from the traditional Blanco and Colorado Parties, remarked that although this measure has been abrogated, the rules of the game continue to be the same. He stated that only the leaderships of the parties can meet, so simple party meetings for campaign purposes will not be allowed. Meanwhile, Col Washington Varela, chief of the Montevideo Police, asserted that the requests for meetings must be submitted in writing and the meetings must be held in closed premises. He stressed that up to the present time 16 requests have been submitted, divided equally between the several sectors of the Blanco and Colorado Parties. [Excerpt] [PY220102 Paris AFP in Spanish 1450 GMT 21 Oct 81]

FOUR COMMUNISTS ARRESTED--Montevideo, 24 Oct (TELAM)--The Interior Ministry has reported that the Justice Department has procuessed four members of the proscribed Uruguayan Communist Party (PCU) on charges of printing and distributing Marxist pamphlets. The people sent to jail are: Jose Parmelo Faccelo Giglio, 37 years

of age; Heber Mario d'Alessandro Brena, 35 years of age; Sonia Fosatti Eguren, 32 years of age; and Ariel Casco Fischetti, 34 years of age. The activity of leftist parties in Uruguay has been prohibited since 8 years ago. [Text]
[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 24 Oct 81]

BALANCE OF PAYMENT SITUATION--During the first half of the year there was surplus of 723.2 million new pesos while the surplus during that same period in 1980 totaled 929.7 million new pesos. During the first half of 1981 the government obtained a total income of 10,198,300,000 new pesos while expenses totaled 9,475,100,000 new pesos. Government income was mainly generated from taxes (7,371,900,000 new pesos); trade (1,663,400,000); consular fees (109.6 million new pesos); and other incomes for the national treasure (763.3 million new pesos). Expenses totaled 8,328,300,000 new pesos and investments totaled 1,146,800,000 new pesos. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 22 Oct 81 p 1]

NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR--The new Brazilian ambassador to Uruguay, Raul Henrique Castro Silva de Vicenzi, yesterday presented his credentials to Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez in a ceremony held at Government House. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 6 Oct 81 p 7]

CSO: 3010/208

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